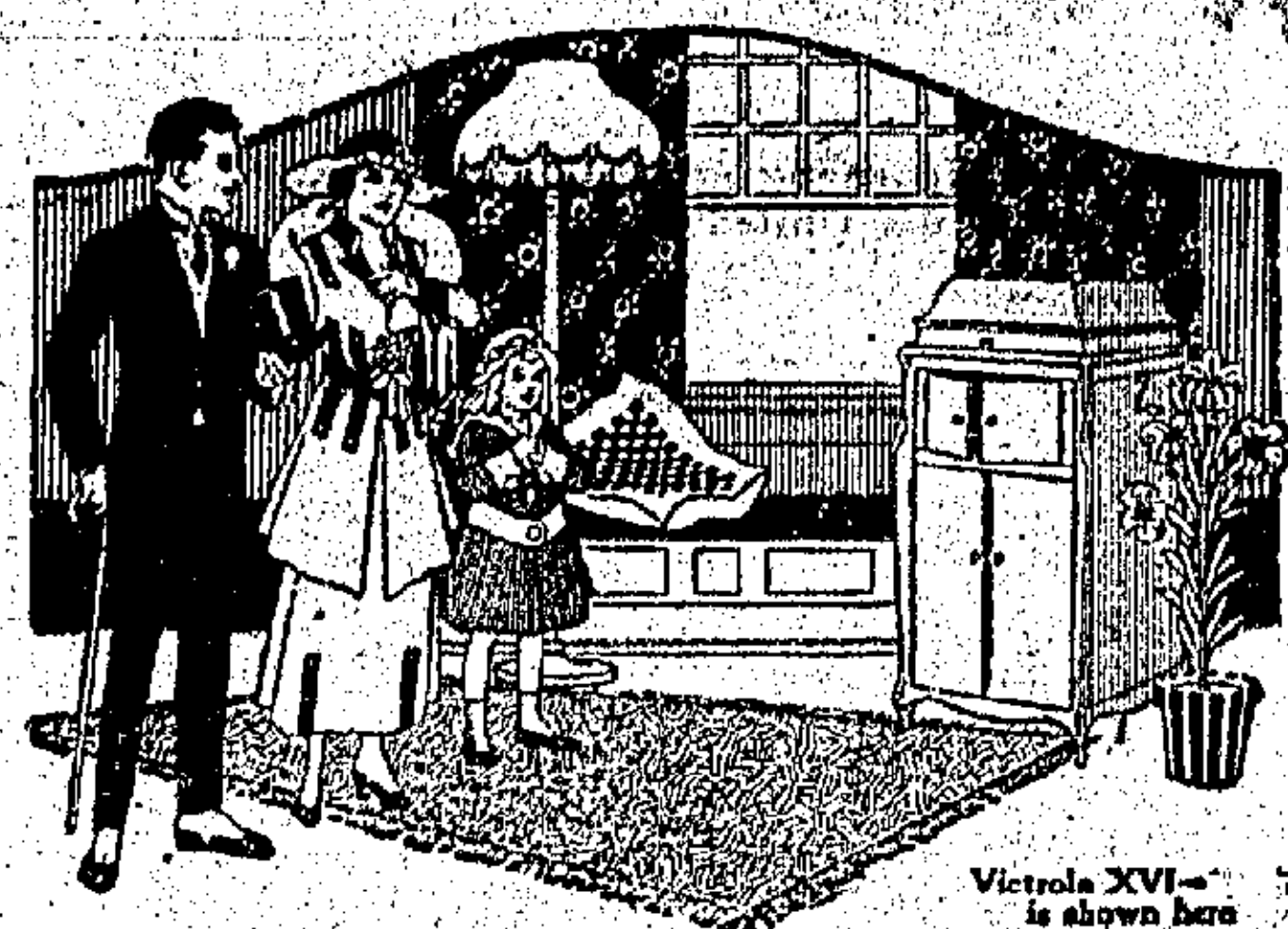


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PATIENT.

FIVE IMMORTAL MINUTES.

THRILLING STORY OF DESTROYER ACTION.

"No one of British blood will read the thrilling story of the recent destroyer action in the Channel without a quickening of the pulse and a feeling of indignation at the gallant and heroic conduct of the British officers and men who fought this action, and in the *Swift* whose traditions have been so splendidly sustained," says the *Morning Post*. "No master of fiction could have imagined a narrative of gallant and decisive deed at once so swift, so simple, and so dramatic."

AT DEAD OF NIGHT.

"On the long list of ships of the British Navy whose names have by their prowess against the enemy become household words, the *Swift* and the *Broke* are henceforth enrolled, with their Commanders, Ambrose Peck and Edward Evans."

At dead of night, these two destroyers, proceeding on a westerly course, suddenly sighted an enemy flotilla on the opposite coast at a range of 800 yards. The odds were two to six, but it now appears, but there was only one thought on the part of British naval officers—immediately to engage the enemy. The action that followed endured by time for only five minutes; but in those five minutes were crowded incidents which were as heroic in the performance as they were signal in their character. The restrained and yet vivid narrative has been compiled from accounts of the officers and men engaged. It is a document that cannot be paraphrased without detracting from the unforgettable impression that it leaves upon the mind."

OUTLINES

"Two to six," Commander Peck of the *Swift* decided without hesitation to ram the leading enemy destroyer. Two to six, but Commander Evans of the *Broke* swung round to port and rammed the third boat at full speed, fair and square abreast the after-funnel. Locked together thus, the German crew boarded, but Midshipman Gyles, met the rush, single-handed, with an automatic revolver. Then came the Nelson touch—Outlances! and with cold steel the invaders, with the exception of one or two who lay down and feigned death, were driven over the side into the sea.

"Splendid!" says the *Times*. "As ever, at close quarters our men were irresistible. It is the lesson of the Marne, of the Somme, of Arras, and a hundred other fields, and it is the fact which justifies us in facing the future with serene confidence. Commander Evans was disappointed at the South Pole—he stood out at the word of command. The Channel is his reward. He stood in—and got there with both feet. It is an object-lesson for the German Grand Fleet, skulking in the Kiel Canal."

The story which the Admiralty have issued, giving details of the gallant and spirited action of last Friday night, is quite the most picturesque narrative concerning the Navy which has appeared during the war," says the *Times*, naval correspondent. "It is the first occasion on which something approaching the manner of fighting which fills so many glorious pages in our naval annals has occurred. Modern ships and modern methods do not, as a rule, make for anything in the shape of personal combats between the crews of opposing vessels."

Here are the words of the restrained yet vivid narrative which tells this thrilling tale:—

"ON NIGHT PATROL."

"The story of how the destroyer leaders *Swift* and *Broke* attacked a flotilla of six German destroyers—two of which, as was at first believed—*Broke* it was rammed and torpedoed another, will rank high in the annals of British naval warfare. The story is compiled from the accounts of the officers and men engaged and is accurate."

Swift and *Broke*, on night patrol in the Channel on April 20, were proceeding on a westerly course when, at 12.30 a.m., *Swift* sighted an enemy flotilla on the horizon, proceeding in the opposite direction at high speed. The night, though calm, was intensely dark, and when first sighted the enemy were within 80 yards range. Simultaneously, the fire-gongs on board the German destroyers were heard to ripple down the line, and in a blaze of flashes they opened fire.

"SWIFT'S" FIRST BLOW.

"*Swift* instantly replied, and the commanding officer (Commander Ambrose M. Peck) decided without hesitation to ram the leading enemy destroyer. At this point the wheel was wrenched round, and *Swift*, with every occupant of her bridge temporarily blinded by flashes, drove straight for the enemy."

"Now it must be realised that the operation of ramming one of a line of destroyers, dashing through pitch darkness at between twenty and thirty knots, is exceedingly delicate. An initial miscalculation of a few degrees of helm, a few revolutions of the propellers more or less would spell failure. Failure might, and probably would, mean being rammed by the next boat in the enemy line."

Swift missed, but shot through the line unscathed. She turned like a hawk on a quarry, and in turning nearly torpedoed another boat in the line. Again she dashed at the leading boat, which once more eluded her, and without firing another shot made off into the darkness at full speed with *Swift* in pursuit.

THEN "BROKE" RAMS.

"On first sighting the enemy, *Broke*, commanded by Commander Edward R. G. Evans, C.B., was steaming astern of *Swift*. Upon the latter altering course to ram the leader, *Broke* launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit her, and then opened fire with every gun that would bear. The six enemy boats, stoking furiously for full speed, emitted a dull glow from every funnel, which lit their upper works, and enabled the captain of *Broke* to decide upon his tactics. Holding his course for a moment to gather speed for the blow, he swung round to port and rammed the third boat at full speed, fair and square abreast the after funnel."

"Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate and hand-to-hand conflict. *Broke* swept the enemy's decks at point-blank range with every gun

from main armament to pom-pom, maxim, rifle, and pistols.

THE GALLANT MIDSHIPMAN.

Meanwhile the remaining two destroyers, in the German line poured a devastating fire upon *Broke*. The foremost gun-crews were reduced from eighteen men to six, and Midshipman Donald J. Gyles, D.N.R., in charge of the fore-castle, though wounded in the eye, kept all foremost guns in action, himself assisting the depleted crews to load."

While he was thus employed a number of frenzied Germans swarmed over *Broke's* fore-castle out of the rammed destroyer, and, finding themselves amid the blinding flashes of the fore-castle guns, swept aft in a shouting mob. The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his gun-crews, and half-blinded by blood, met the rush single-handed with an automatic revolver. He was grappled with by a German, who attempted to wrest the weapon from him."

Cutlasses and rifles, with fixed bayonets were among the equipment of the foremost gun-crews in anticipation of just such events as were now taking place and the German was promptly bayoneted by Able Seaman Ingleson. The remainder of the invaders, with the exception of two who lay down and feigned death, were driven over the side. The two exceptions were subsequently made prisoners."

"Of the original six German destroyers, there were now three remaining in the line. Two minutes after ramming, *Broke* succeeded in wrenching herself free from her sinking adversary, and turned to ram the last boat in the line. She failed in this achievement, but as she swung round succeeded in hitting this boat's consort on the stem with a torpedo."

ENEMY TREACHERY PUNISHED.

"Hotly engaged with these three fleeing destroyers, *Broke* then attempted to follow *Swift* in the direction in which she was last seen; a shell, however, struck *Broke* in the boiler-room, disabling her main engines. The enemy was then lost to sight in the darkness."

"Still darrying considerable way, *Broke* altered course and headed in the direction of a destroyer heavily on fire, whose crew on sighting *Broke* sent up loud shouts for mercy. She was burning fiercely, and, regardless of the danger from her magazines exploding, *Broke* steered towards her, still moving slowly through the water. The shouts and cries of 'Save! Save!' were redoubled when the German unexpectedly opened fire."

"*Broke* being then out of control, and unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, silenced the treachery with four rounds, and then, to ensure her own safety, fired a torpedo and hit the German destroyer amidships."

Meanwhile *Swift* had continued her pursuit of the leading boat until injuries she had received in the earlier phases of the action, though in themselves slight, prevented her from maintaining full speed. She thereupon abandoned the chase, and turned in search of a fresh quarry. The outline of a stationary destroyer was presently sighted in the darkness ahead, and, as she drew near, a confused noise of voices, resolved itself into more distinct and evidently organised sounds, as from a large number of men shouting together in time."

"WE SURRENDER!"

"Warily, and somewhat perplexed by the uproar, *Swift* approached with her guns trained on the stranger. This presently resolved itself into the sinking German destroyer that had been rammed by *Broke*, whose crew were bellowing in unison: 'We surrender! We surrender!'

"With a not unreasonable suspicion of treachery, *Swift* awaited developments. Apparently realising that their breath would be wanted for more energetic measures, the crew of the German destroyer presently stopped shouting. She heeled slowly over, while her ship's company hastily took to the water, and sank stern first."

"As no other enemy appeared to be in sight, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, *Swift* switched on searchlights and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers."

"*Swift* and *Broke* then proceeded to exchange details of the action by the medium of a flashing lamp and (*Broke's* circuits having been cut) an electric torch. Their respective ships' companies gave vent to some pardonable exuberance by cheering each other out of the darkness till they were hoarse."

SPIRIT OF THE WOUNDED.

"The British casualties were comparatively light, and the spirit of the wounded is epitomised by the conduct of *Broke's* holmsman, Able Seaman William G. Rowles. This man, though hit four times, by shell fragment, remained at the wheel throughout the action, and finally only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his captain: 'I'm going off now, sir,' and fainting."

"A number of wounded presented themselves at the sick bay for the first time on the day following the action. Their excuses were various, but that of a stoker with a piece of shrapnel still in his head is perhaps the most ingenious:— 'I was too busy, sir,' he explained, 'to the surgeon, along of clearing up that rubbish on the stokers' messdeck.'"

So ends this official narrative of this immortal five minutes—the men who made them into history."

THE GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Compulsory subscriptions inflated Germany's War Loan, Insurance companies were compelled to hand over their maturing endowment policies for war loan stock. One company thus paid 35,000,000 marks (about £1,750,000). Germans possessing money invested abroad were compelled to realise and invest in the war loan."

GERMANS HOLD LINE AT FRIGHTFUL COST.

MASSES OF RESERVES SACRIFICED IN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

BRITISH REFUSE TO RETIRE WHEN ORDERED.

[BY PHILLIP GIBBS.]

HEADQUARTERS, May 7th.

The battle of Arras has now lasted for a month, with successive shocks of attack and counter-attack, and for both sides the struggle has been a fiery ordeal, in which a great sum of human life has been burned and blasted. On the great day of April 9th the British losses were very light, as losses must be counted now—days, and in comparison with the great gains. The enemy losses on that day were huge in prisoners, in killed and wounded, in guns, and in all material of war."

Since then, after hours and even days of panic lest the British tide of men should break all barriers and overwhelm his Hindenburg line, the enemy has been able to rally, to rush up great reserves, and to replace his captured and battered guns by many new batteries. That has saved the Hindenburg line for a time at least, but has not reduced his daily toll of life and limb, for he has only been able to defend himself by counter-attacking, and although that is the best means of defence, according to the German text-books, it has proved to be frightful in cost for the German soldiers. They succeeded in flinging back the British here and there by sheer weight of numbers when, after hard days' fighting, they lie exhausted in their advanced positions, but every time they have been swept by machine-gun fire and shrapnel, so that they have fallen in great numbers."

To pretend that the British escaped a set free would be a silly lie. The casualty lists tell how many the British have lost. For all it has been hard and will be yet hard and fierce fighting against a desperate and resolute enemy, supported by great gunfire and by what is worse than high explosives, the incessant sweep of machine-gun bullets. Without knowing that one cannot understand the meaning of this battle nor the spirit of the men. It is a spirit quite unconquerable in its very gift, and in many cases admitting neither defeat nor retreat, whatever the odds against them may be, I know of many cases lately when the British ignored all orders to retire, and held out in small parties when part of the line had fallen back in the ebb and flow of battle. At Guemappe dozens of Scottish soldiers held isolated posts like this. At Gavrelle English soldiers fought by the windmill, and suffered heroically rather than surrender. Southward when the Australians attacked Villerscourt, four days ago they had this village partly in their hands, and would have held it all but for the bad luck of troops on the left, who could not hold on, so the Australians were exposed on both flanks and were in an impossible position. But when the retirement was made many of those Australian lads refused to go back, although to stay meant almost certain death or certain capture."

This morning Villerscourt was again attacked and a number of prisoners captured. If the men do not get the place to-day they will to-morrow or some day. The Australians are out to finish this business with the least possible delay. They have a confidence in victory amounting to pure faith. All through the army, whatever breed of men—and they come of all the British stock—the soldiers show this same grim resolution to 'finish the job,' as they call it, and have done with it."

In the battle of Arras there was individual courage, incredible almost in human nature, but what to me is more amazing is the general stolidity of all of them. This common valour of shop-boys and cooks and farmers' lads and factory hands. To say they are always without fear would be ridiculous. They are often very much afraid, as all men must be when high explosives come out of the blue skies with frightful noises of abominable slaughter, but these lads are by some magic, which is in experience, steeled against ordinary apprehensiveness and against imaginative terror. A few days had just been knocked out by a shell. It was a sight to turn one sick and cold, but a company of boys came along on the way to the front line, where other shells were falling, and they paid very little heed to this group of men. Only one boy stopped still, with a little pity and surprise, as much as to say: 'My word, they copped it all right, poor chaps.' Then he trudged on."

These scenes of the battlefield, these bodies that lie about, these noises in the sky and thunderclaps of bursting shells, are no longer the abnormal things of life, but the normal, and the men pass through them and live in them and become hardened to them. Even the heroic act is no longer extraordinary. There are so many heroic acts that military medals and military crosses are hard earned, although scattered wide in all directions. Each one of them might have been a Victoria Cross in the earlier wars. A Scottish division fighting in this battle of Arras has recorded a number of acts of special valour among its men which would fill a big book if told in detail, and the boys from the English countries and the London men have done as well. It was a Scottish Sergeant some days ago who saw a great bomb fall ten yards from his mortar, owing to a faulty cartridge, and he had just a few seconds to decide between life and death. He sprang at the live bomb, unscrewed the burning fuse, and hurled it away just before it exploded, so saving beyond a doubt the lives of his whole detachment."

On the first day of the battle of Arras one battery was under fire of a gas shell barrage for thirty-five minutes. Two guns and several men were knocked out, but the officer steadied his other men, and although twice thrown down and wounded kept four guns in action."

Although hit five times, a Sergeant of a Highland regiment continued to lead his men against the enemy's lines, and a little Highland officer in the same action led his company to two objectives, went from point to point over open ground under an incessant machine-gun fire, and with a small party of his men rushed one of the machine-guns and captured the team."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POWER OF THE PRESS.

SIR W. ROBERTSON ON THE WAR'S RAMIFICATIONS.

There was a great and unique gathering at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner in London, last month. Lord Northcliffe presided. The anniversary donations were £5,500—a record.

Sir William Robertson, who was the principal speaker, emphasised how much the officers of the High Command needed the constant support of the people at home. He acknowledged the army's great debt to the navy, which was playing an essential and vital part in the war. He paid a tribute to those fine seamen who were, silently and heroically engaged in mine sweeping and other hazardous enterprises.

Referring to the soldiers who first went to France, he said they were battered and bruised, and sometimes beaten to their knees, but were never beaten in spirit, and under Lord French's guidance had rendered possible the success since achieved by the troops under Sir Douglas Haig.

Every war had its peculiarities, but no war so differed from its predecessors as the present one. Aeroplanes had entirely changed the character of operations. Enormous masses of artillery rendered the preparation for the battle a long process, requiring an elaborate system of transport. We had expended in the past five or six weeks 200,000 tons of ammunition in France alone, and conveyed thither 50,000 tons of stone each week to mend roads. Hence the tremendous amount of railway work. He wished to acknowledge the services of railway managers and employees who had gone to France to do the work."

The greatest peculiarity of the war was the colossal numbers engaged, amounting to something like 24,000,000 men. In the war of 1870 the armies numbered from 100,000 to 200,000 men on each side, and at Gravelotte, where the casualties were highest, they reached 30,000 on both sides. For the whole war the total killed and wounded was below 500,000. In the present war the killed alone could be counted by the million. It was not a war between armies, but between nations, and no man or woman in the Empire but would not do something to win or lose the war. A man of distinction told him the other day that he estimated that in the present war 25 per cent. of the weight was represented by the military strength and 75 per cent. by non-military things, such as agriculture, shipping, food, and diplomacy."

"That brings me," Sir William Robertson continued, "to my last point—the power and responsibility of the Press. Not long ago a war correspondent was regarded by most of the soldiers, putting it mildly, as a nuisance. That is not the case to-day, and no one more than a soldier realises the value of that factor—the Press. This is also part of the great transformation in the character of the war. Formerly a correspondent thought his chief object was to supply thrilling, graphic, and sensational stories of fighting, and with a few notable exceptions devoted himself to keeping the public amused and interested rather than in educating them. That is all changed."

"We are to-day," he said, "fighting a war upon the issue, of which depends our Imperial existence, and regarding the necessity and the righteousness of which none, except a few cranks and a few other not very significant people, has any doubt."

"Instead of a small and exclusive army separate and apart from the nation, the army had drawn to it all classes and interests. It is obvious from this result that the Press has not only great power but has an equally great responsibility, for in order to win the war all the resources of the nation must be thrown in, and there is no more powerful agency for ensuring this than the Press. I want the Press to get in, besides that 25 per cent., the 75 per cent. I do not want flaming headlines of exaggeration, but consistent and courageous direction of public opinion along the right channels, to face the facts, to avoid discouraging Britons and encouraging the enemy, and I may truly say that in this connection editors have co-operated most cordially and efficiently."

MASTERS AND MEN.

Since leaving the Service (writes an ex-Army Officer to *The Times*), I have worked in several munition factories where many thousands of men have been employed. I have talked to hundreds of these men, and know what they are saying, and still more important, what they are thinking. I have seen an utter lack of reasonable sympathy and human understanding in all these factories on the part of the heads. These are mostly young men, with little knowledge of handling their fellow-men, very often the sons of rich directors, who have placed them there in these responsible positions with the idea of making them indispensable and thus escape military service. Don't you suppose these workmen know this? Your British working man is not altogether a fool, although he may be selfish, and, if badly handled, unpatriotic. I do not hesitate to say for a moment that 90 per cent. of these strikes would never take place, if the matter was taken in hand in time by the right kind of man."

Although hit five times, a Sergeant of a Highland regiment continued to lead his men against the enemy's lines, and a little Highland officer in the same action led his company to two objectives, went from point to point over open ground under an incessant machine-gun fire, and with a small party of his men rushed one of the machine-guns and captured the team."

THE WAR.

CALM IN THE WEST.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

PEACE MANŒUVRES.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

DEALING WITH GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACKS. RHEIMS HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

Paris, June 18th.

A communiqué says:—Following last night's bombardment in the Hurtelise sector, the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering the salient of our positions, but was driven back after a brisk fight, being only able to maintain himself in a small element of the advanced line. Artillery continued all day here, also north of Cerny, and north of Braven Laonnois. The enemy has violently bombarded Rheims during the past few days. Twelve hundred shells fell on the city to-day, and there were many civilian casualties.

HOSTILE ARTILLERYING.

London, June 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been hostile artillerying southward of Croisilles and southward of Lens, and at a number of points between Armentières and Ypres. There was great air activity yesterday. We brought down seven aeroplanes and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS IN ACTION.

London, June 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Portuguese troops repelled several raids during June.

We successfully raided to the north of Gouzeaucourt.

The artillery frustrated a raid to the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

YPRES AND ARMENTIERES.

Paris, June 17th.

The *Echo de Paris* in an article states that the British sledge-hammering of Ypres and Armentières is forcing Germany to decide between further very costly sacrifices in order to maintain new lines in Flanders, or a fresh retreat.

FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, June 17th.

A communiqué states:—An enemy attack which was being prepared against our positions at Labovelle, north-east of Cerny, was dispersed by our fire.

The artillery duel is very intense in the Hurtelise sector.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH STEAMERS ATTACKED.

Paris, June 17th.

It is officially announced that two French steamers report that they were attacked by two large submarines near the Spanish coast, outside the declared blockade zones.

Both successfully maintained an artillery duel, obliging the attackers to abandon the struggle.

THE GERMAN WAY.

RESCUERS FIRED ON.

London, June 16th.

An Admiralty statement discloses the fact that British destroyers while rescuing German survivors who jumped overboard during the naval action on the 5th inst. were fired on by the German destroyer *S-80* before the latter was sunk, and also by shore batteries, while enemy seaplanes hovered above to drop bombs.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ZEPPELIN RAID. FURTHER DETAILS.

London, June 18th.

A South-east coast correspondent states that in one town, which is now strewn with broken glass, the first explosion occurred at 2.30 in the morning. The long-drawn hiss of aerial torpedoes was distinctly heard among the projectiles launched. Fires broke out but were quickly controlled.

An East coast correspondent says that searchlights picked up the Zeppelin as it approached from the sea. The guns opened a terrific fire. The Zeppelin desperately attempted to defy the defences, and succeeded in penetrating a few miles inland, though, meanwhile, winged by anti-aircraft guns. The commander of the Zeppelin, realising his peril, now attempted to climb beyond range, and turned towards the sea, but an aeroplane took up the pursuit. The Zeppelin blazed at the aeroplane, but the former was out of hand and was unable to ward off the attack. It broke out in flames, and descended in fluttering fragments, amid loud cheering from the thousands of spectators from the whole countryside.

Later particulars of the doings of the Zeppelin in a south-eastern town show that scarcely a shop front in the main streets is intact. The contents of the windows were hurled into the street. The Zeppelin stopped its engines to obtain its bearings before bombing. The aerial torpedoes, throwing out a lurid glare, caused the principal damage. One demolished a number of old cottages and made a hole in the ground nine feet deep by thirty feet in diameter. The Zeppelin which was brought down on the East coast hovered for fifteen minutes over a country town. Then two aeroplane fleets got around it, the anti-aircraft cannonade ceased, and the Zeppelin burst into flames and fell into a ploughed field a mile from the sea. It struck the ground and on. Five dead and battered bodies were found in neighbouring fields, and five were entangled in the debris which burned fiercely for an hour.

REPRISALS DEMANDED.

London, June 18th.

A crowded meeting, held in the Opera House, and presided over by the Lord Mayor, passed a resolution demanding the Government to immediately initiate a policy of ceaseless attacks on German towns as a reprisal for the murder of innocent women and children by German raids on open towns.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER AERIAL RAID.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

London, June 17th.

A British official announcement states:—Early this morning some enemy airships approached the east and south-east coast. Two came a short distance inland, one crossing East Anglia and the other coming over Kent.

The latter dropped bombs and some damage was done. Fire broke out in a coast town.

One Zeppelin was brought down in flames.

THE CASUALTIES.

The Press Bureau announces that two airships carried out a raid last night.

One crossed the coast of Kent and dropped six bombs on a coast town. The latest reports show that two people were killed, and sixteen injured. A large number of houses was damaged.

The second raider attacked an East Anglian coast town. It was heavily shelled and driven off, probably damaged. It dropped a number of bombs on open places, but, shortly after, it was brought down in flames, destroyed by a Flying Corps pilot.

There were no casualties or damage in East Anglia.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINE.

Rome, June 18th.

King Constantine and his family have arrived at Messina.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

SUPERIOR BRITISH ARTILLERY.

Cairo, June 18th.

Recent operations in Palestine have been limited. There has been the usual trench fighting. The British artillery have been most active, dominating the enemy's artillery and inflicting numerous casualties, while our airmen frequently and effectively raided camps and headquarters at Birzaba, Barreira, Gaza and elsewhere.

POTATOES.

Madrid, June 18th.

The Government has authorised the export of 40,000 tons of potatoes.

M. POINCARÉ AT RHEIMS.

Paris, June 18th.

M. Poincaré visited Rheims, and decorated the Archbishop and other notables with the Legion of Honour.

THE KING AND LABOUR.

LOYALTY, FORTITUDE AND DEVOTION.

London, June 18th.

H. M. the King, in a farewell message to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, upon concluding his visit to the northern industries, says:—"The outspoken sympathy of the citizens of the north-east coast fills me with courage and confidence. I am more than ever convinced that the industrial army of the nation is strong in that loyalty, fortitude and devotion which has built up the Empire, and which will, under God's guidance, help us to victory."

EARLIER CABLES.

DEALING WITH PROFITEERS.

London, June 17th.

The *Observer* states that Mr. Lloyd George has resolved to deal drastically with profiteers. Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, takes office in complete agreement with Mr. Lloyd George on that point.

FALLING MARK.

London, June 18th.

A heavy fall in the German mark is reported on neutral exchanges. It is now worth less than 8d.

WAR PRISONERS REMOVED FROM DANGER ZONE.

London, June 17th.

A German official announcement says:—As Britain has announced that the withdrawal of all German war prisoners to a distance of thirty kilometres behind the front has been completed, the German Army Administration has had all British war prisoners similarly withdrawn.

V.C.'S DEATH.

London, June 16th.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Colclough Watson, V.C. [The deceased officer, who was born in 1867, entered the Army (Royal Engineers) in 1888 and was made Lieutenant Colonel in 1914. He won his V.C. while serving on the North-West Frontier in 1907, when he was severely wounded.]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

"PEACE AT ANY PRICE" PARTY.

London, June 18th.

The *Times* strongly animadverts on the policy of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, as displayed by recent utterances, and says they are really advocates of peace at any price.

PAN-RUSSIAN CONGRESS.

Petrograd, June 17th.

A Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has opened.

AUSTRIAN SPIES ARRESTED.

Petrograd, June 17th.

Two Austrian officers and two privates who visited the Russian lines at Yezopol, on the South-Western Front as parlementaires, have been arrested. They proved to be members of the Austrian Espionage Bureau.

GERMAN PACIFIST EXPELLED.

Petrograd, June 17th.

M. Hoffman, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, requested the Swiss Minister to communicate the German peace offer to Russia through Robert Grimm, a Swiss citizen who came to Petrograd in the middle of May, ostensibly acting as a guide to returning Russian refugees. It is now announced that the Provisional Government has ordered the expulsion of Grimm, because it has evidence that he is a pacifist German agent.

Grimm has already left Russia.

RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE URGED.

Petrograd, June 17th.

The Duma has passed a resolution to the effect that a separate peace and prolonged inactivity on the fronts would be ignoble and treason to the Allies, and that the maintenance of Russia's safety and liberties depended on the immediate resumption of the offensive.

GENERAL CONGRESS.

The General Congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has opened. M. Cheidze, the President of the Petrograd Committee, was elected President. The Committee approved the expulsion of Robert Grimm by 640 to 121 votes, venturing the opinion that expulsion was necessary in the interests of the Russian Revolution and International Socialism.

AMERICA'S APPEAL.

New York, June 17th.

A message from Petrograd says that Mr. Root, who is leading the American Mission to Russia, has greeted the Provisional Government. He laid stress on the fearful danger of German military autocracy in threatening Russia's new-found freedom and the world's liberty. He said America had begun to fight for Russia's liberty equally with her own, and she asked Russia to reciprocate.

M. Terestchenko expressed confidence in Russia's ability to meet the problems of the creation of a strong internal democratic force and to fight the external foe.

GREEK SITUATION.

TRANSPORT OF ALLIED TROOPS.

Paris, June 17th.

The British, French and Russian troops for the occupation of Thessaly have been transported from Salonika without incident, though several submarines were lurking about en route.

ADVANCE IN THESSALY.

Paris, June 17th.

An Eastern communiqué states:—British airmen greatly damaged enemy camps at Saint Vrac. The Thessalian advance continues. French cavalry have reached Pharsale and Domokos, sixty kilometres to the south of Larissa, while the British have occupied Demerli.

GRAVE RIOTING IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, June 17th.

Grave rioting is reported from Essen and other German towns.

SILVER.

London, June 18th.

There is nothing doing in silver and the market is steady.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LI CHING-HSI UNABLE TO FORM A CABINET.

PEKING, June 17th.

Chang-Hsun has ordered twenty-five Ying of his troops to Peking. Li Ching-hsi has informed the President that he is unable to form a Cabinet in the present conditions. He suggests that Tuan Chi-jui be recalled to his dual rôle, failing which, Hsu Shi-chang should become Premier and Wang Shih-chen Minister of War.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, June 18th.

The President's Mandate, re-electing a new Parliament, was issued yesterday.

A secret meeting took place at the President's office yesterday, and it was decided to organise a new Cabinet.

Li King Shi will take the Premier's post.

Chang Hsun has wired the various Provinces urging them to cancel their declarations of independence.

RUSSIAN WAR AIMS.

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS DEMAND.

The question which interests everybody more than anything else is Russia's future attitude towards the war. There have been misgivings about the possibility of a separate peace. But to suppose that Russia would now seek to conclude a peace without the consent of the Allies is to misunderstand the whole course of the Revolution.

The Revolution bound people and Army together in an indissoluble union, resulting in a firm resolve to win a decisive victory. It is true that a section of Socialists, now on the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, express the wish for immediate peace. But they have no majority on the committee, and still less influence in the country. It cannot be denied that everybody in Russia wants peace. This majority, moreover, want peace without annexation. They say that Russia is big enough, and that if the Poles want to have a united kingdom, they should now revolt in Posen and do all in their power to improve the lives of the Germans and Austrians in Russian and Austrian Poland. They must, however, not expect that the whole of Russia is going to starve and fight indefinitely, only to oblige the Poles and other small nationalities. But they understand at the same time that their obligations towards the Allies must be kept, and that to make a separate peace would amount to treachery.

All the rumours about Socialist delegates being sent to Scandinavian countries in order to come to an agreement with German Socialists are untrue. The truth is, that some of the Russian anti-Socialists proceeded on their own initiative abroad, trying to get in touch with German Socialists and discuss the possibility, not of a separate peace, but of overthrowing the Hohenzollerns, and also to give a guarantee that if there should be a revolution in Germany, the Allies would not use this as an opportunity to inflict a crushing blow on the German army, and then proceed with the dismemberment of the German Empire. I believe that even M. Milukoff has been approached by the Committee of Delegates of Soldiers and Workmen, and asked to bring forth some joint Note of the Allies, reassuring the Germans on the point of dismemberment.

Russian Socialists state that they know that German Socialists are ready to collaborate in re-establishing Poland within her original frontiers and to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France. In exchange they demand the return of German colonies in Africa as well as a guarantee that neither independent Belgium nor independent Poland will be allowed to have an army. This is naturally under the presumption that after the war the former order of things will prevail.

The Russian Socialists with whom I came into contact say that both their demands can be accepted in principle, because in a new Europe, under democratic control, the independence of these two countries will be internationally guaranteed, and any aggressor who would dare to interfere with their freedom will have the whole of Europe against him. Real guarantees for small nationalities do not consist, they say, in armies, but in the abolition of secret diplomacy and the actual control of foreign politics by the representatives of the nations elected by universal suffrage.

Such is the true state of the Russian mind so far as the war is concerned. Little remains to be said with regard to the influence of the Committee of Delegates of Workmen and Soldiers on the whole situation in Russia. There is no doubt that the Committee has a firm control of the workmen, but its authority over the soldiers is not so great. As time passes the people realise more keenly than ever that the success of the Revolution was made possible only through the co-operation of the people and the Duma, the pivot round which everybody rallied, and the first body openly to defy the former Government.—KZ

WAR LESSON.

LABOUR'S CHANGED POSITION.

London, May 24th.

Sir Edward Carson (First Lord of the Admiralty) was the guest of the British Empire Producers' Organisation at luncheon.

Lord Bessford presided and read the following telegram from Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia:—"The resolutions of the Imperial War Conference will draw more closely together the bonds of Empire. The victory of the National Government in Australia has shown Australia's attitude towards the Empire. I wish the Producers' Organisation success."

Lord Bessford said that only those who before the war pointed out the danger of starvation had a right to criticise the Admiralty now. He declared that the submarine menace was not yet in hand. Nothing but over-water craft in large numbers could beat the submarine in the blue water.

Sir Edward Carson, responding to the toast of his health, said there was one result of the war that nothing could deprive us of, namely, the utilisation and organisation of the vast resources of the Empire in the most advantageous manner to every part of the Empire. The war had demonstrated three or four fundamental facts—firstly, what our resources were; secondly, that by a little trouble and organisation they might be of use to make the Empire self-supporting; thirdly, that blood was thicker than water; and fourthly, that we had been living in a fool's paradise in allowing these resources to be used for strengthening our enemies and forging weapons enabling them to fight us. (Hear, hear.)

The war was being fought in vain if that state of affairs did not end. Without new methods the victories of our armies and fleet would be in vain. God help us if we got back to the old party ideas. When he looked back at Imperial preference, it seemed to him that it was preference for the German Empire also; the most-favoured nation clause, which sounded so well, really meant a combination of our enemies to our disadvantage. Such catchwords must be got rid of. No war of this magnitude could be waged for three years without bringing vast revolutions.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The First Lord went on to say that Russian revolution was because the war brought home to the people that real power must be in the people, who had to fight. What might replace the old regime was still on the lap of the gods. However, in some respects we might regret it, he believed that it was a necessary revolution. Let them not imagine that there was no revolution going on in this country and the Empire. Their Majesties were never more safely and securely fixed on the throne than at present. (Cheers.) Look at the almost automatic innovation of the Imperial War Cabinet. He found that the connecting link binding the Dominions to the Mother Country. We had exactly the same ideals of liberty and progress.

REVOLUTION ENGINE.

People talked wildly of Imperial Federation not knowing what it meant. There could be no Imperial Federation if it were meant that an Act of Parliament was going to bind together the various units that made up the Empire. He did not mind the loose way the system binding the Empire as long as it was the best working system. They must not try to tighten it artificially, but let it work in its own way. The meeting of the Council of Empire as a Cabinet from year to year to discuss Empire executive matters was the nearest approach at the moment we could get to the ideals at which we were aiming.

There was a revolution in the Empire, and at home there was a revolution, proceeded Sir Edward Carson. What had brought that about? The war, conscription. Millions of men were going over the parapet daily to face the German guns. They were men who were preserving their property for those at home. (Cheers.) They could not ask them to do all that without giving them a voice in the government of the country. Thank God, we had not required bloodshed and anarchy to do these things. Labour would never again be satisfied, nor ought it to be satisfied, to be in the same condition as before the war.

WHAT TO TEACH LABOUR.

Labour in the numbers it had sent out, was laying the foundations of our future progress, and maintaining our present liberties, and must have, he would not call it reward, but its fair share in the body politic. They had to prove to Labour that if its true interest were to expand and progress, that could only be done on a sound and solvent basis by the organisation of the unemployed resources of the Empire. "Let us not talk to them too much about Imperialism," continued Sir Edward Carson. "To some, it is rather idealises domination; to others, it means aggression; to others, it means exploitation of the people for the benefit of a few, or of capitalists. You must get that out of their minds. You must rather teach them Empire union, in which each unit is a help and strength to the other unit. You must teach them that the patriotism inherent in them is best for their material progress. Just as by building up a business, they got a freer flow for their energies and greater resources for higher wages, so by expansion of the Empire and by exploiting untapped fields of Empire, you will bring home to them that we have great material which we place them on a surer and better foundation of good terms and happiness at home than has ever fallen to the lot of the proletariat of any other race." (Cheers.)

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HOW I OBTAINED THE CZAR'S SIGNED ABDICTION.

BY ONE OF THE TWO MEMBERS OF THE DUMA WHO WENT TO OBTAIN IT.

W. Shulgin, the member of the Duma who, together with Gutchikov, negotiated the abdication of the Czar at Pskov, gives the details of the negotiations in the *Retch*, and translated in the *New Europe*.

"The need of abdication had been recognised unanimously, and only its execution was being delayed. Gutchikov and I decided to go to Pskov, where, according to information in the possession of the Executive Committee of the Duma, the Czar was staying at that time."

"We left on March 15th at 3 p.m. from the Warsaw Station. The railway authorities gave every assistance. The train was immediately made up and was ordered to go at maximum speed. Two engineers came into our carriage and we all went together. However, we were detained for a pretty long time at Gatchina, where they were waiting for General Ivanov, who was somewhere near Wyryssa with a detachment of troops sent to suppress the revolt at Petrograd. But the meeting with Ivanov did not come off."

"EXPECTING YOU." At Luga we were again detained because great crowds of people and soldiers had assembled and asked Gutchikov to address to them a few words. At about 10 we arrived at Pskov, where we intended originally to have a talk with General Ruzsky, who had been informed of our arrival. But as soon as the train stopped the Czar's midshipman entered the carriage and said: "His Majesty is expecting you." On leaving the carriage we only had a few paces to go in order to reach the Imperial train. "I think I was not agitated. I had reached that limit of fatigue and nervous tension when nothing, it seems, can surprise or appear impossible. Still, I felt a little shy because I had to appear before the Czar in a jacket, dirty, unwashed, unshaven for four days, with a face of a convict just released from one of the prisons just built."

IN A SALOON CARRIAGE. We entered the saloon carriage, which was brightly lit up and decorated in light green. In the carriage we found Frederiks, the Minister of the Court, and another general, whose name I do not know. A few moments afterwards the Czar entered, dressed in the uniform of one of the Caucasian regiments. His face expressed absolutely nothing beyond what one had occasion to see at other times. He greeted us rather courteously than coldly, and shook our hands. Then he sat down and asked us also to take our seats, pointing to a seat next to him at a small table for Gutchikov, and to me at a seat opposite. Frederiks went down what at a distance, while the general whose name I do not know took his seat at a little table in the corner of the carriage ready to alight. I think it was at that time that Ruzsky came in, and, apologising to the Czar, bade us good evening, and sat down next to me, that is, opposite the Czar. Then the conversation began.

THE CONVERSATION. The first to speak was Gutchikov. I had feared lest Gutchikov might say to the Czar something pitiless, but that did not happen. Gutchikov spoke at considerable length, fluently, even skillfully so far as the construction of the parts of his speech was concerned. He did not touch upon the present situation, but described the present situation, but described what an abyss we had arrived. He spoke without looking at the Czar, keeping his right hand on the table and lowering his eyes. He did not see the Czar's face, and probably it was more easy for him to speak out the whole truth in this manner. When Gutchikov had finished, the Czar began to speak, his voice and manner being calmer, and even more business-like than the agitated speech of Gutchikov, in face of the greatness of the moment. The Czar said with perfect calmness, as if speaking of the most ordinary thing: "Yesterday and to-day the whole day, I have been thinking, and I have decided to abdicate."

Then follows details of the conversation. "I do not remember exactly when the Czar rose and went into the next carriage to sign the act of abdication. At about a quarter past eleven the Czar re-entered our carriage, holding in his hands some small sheets of paper. He said: 'Here is the Act of abdication; read it, please.' We began reading it in a half tone. The document was written in noble and beautiful terms. I felt ashamed for the text which we ourselves had once drafted. 'One may say that this event of great historical importance took place between 11 and 12 at night, between March 15th and 16th. I remember that when all was finished a thought decided through my mind: 'How well that it was March 15 and not March 14th' (the date of the assassination of Alexander I.); after that we bade each other good-bye."

"I think at that time that the feelings on either side were not unfriendly. I felt almost pity for the man who, at that moment, had redeemed his mistakes by the nobility of ideas which accompanied his abdication from power. To outward seeming the Czar was perfectly calm and rather friendly than cold."

"I forgot to add that it was agreed with General Ruzsky that there should be two copies of the Act made and signed by which we should bring to Petrograd. The first and authentic Act on the sheets of paper was to remain with General Ruzsky, and we brought home the second copy, also typed, but on large sheets. The Czar's signature on the right was also made in pencil, while on the left Frederiks countersigned with a pen. Gutchikov and myself gave a receipt acknowledging this copy, which had been handed to us in General Ruzsky's carriage. We brought this copy to Petrograd, and we succeeded in placing it in secure hands. There was a moment when the document was exposed to the danger of being lost. So fell the last of the Romanoffs."

RAGS-ONLY RAGS.

"If the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?"

Women are always asked to do the dull things. Men will not do them. They do not refuse, but they just leave them undone.

Entrust a man with the "washing up" for a week, and he will have a week's "washing up" at the end of it. He simply will not do the dull things. Women does them by the power of her two qualities: imagination and love.

If a woman only saw things as they are, the drab monotony of her life oftentimes would lead her to destruction. But she makes a story of almost everything she does.

She is not thinking of the dusting as she lifts the same thing for the thousandth time; she is preparing a palace for her king. She is not thinking of the pudding she is mixing; she is seeing her sons grown big and strong. Only she sees beauty in the featureless baby because only she sees into the future.

Women are asked to collect rags for the nation. What could be duller? A man would simply let such an appeal pass. Women already see the yards and yards of khaki their rags will make. That vision leads them to the cupboard. Perhaps the dullness appeals them for a moment, but only for a moment. With the touch of a little garment a flood of memories comes back.

This was baby's first baby's—she kept it because it seemed to have caught the "feel" of him. She kisses it with devotion. How she remembers cuddling the darling in her arms! Can she let this go for the Army's cloth? Then she catches sight of a grey uniform. It was her tall young son's first uniform before the war was thought of. For his sake—yes! she can let the baby-coat go. But the uniform itself? Tears come into her eyes and she holds it tight. It is the only thing she has left. Can she let it go? "He gave his life," she murmurs as she puts it into the sack.

Everything in that cupboard has a story full of laughter or tears. The mother stops before her cupboard is half empty, not because she finds it dull work, but because it makes her live too fast.

Women will do this rag-collecting, and the men will never guess what it means to them. Men never do know the sacrifices women make. They are astonished when women go out from their homes and perform feats of endurance, but they have evaded for them within the home.

A woman who has been a mother has done all the enduring ever asked of human being. But she scarcely knows it; imagination illumines every task she does, and love nerves her to it. It is love for one human being which will make her turn out her cupboards now.

It is not the Army's trouble to find wool of which she is thinking; she wants one boy to have a new tunic. And for his sake she will separate the woollen bits from the cotton bits in every spare moment she has. Take love out of a woman's life and the dullness will swamp her. Imagine collecting rags as a national service!

But think of a warm blanket for your own boy and other mothers' boys! The organisers of the world's work knew what they were doing when they gave women the dull parts.

This turning out of cupboards makes a new era in woman's life. As she comes to the last garment something tells her that she has burned her boats. She feels like a man who faces the world with only a week's wages in hand. She must sink or swim in what the future will bring her. There is no support from the past. She has always been afraid to give away too much before in case she needed something of it later.

She could never understand for husband's confidence in future supplies. She has taken the first plunge, and it means something more than getting rid of old clothes. Woman has put forth a new side to her character. She has made a venture which will help her in bigger ventures in the freer life which is now to be hers. The rules of the four walls can no longer govern her life, and it is well when even one of them is broken. The rags are flags of freedom fluttering out from every home in the land. Who would ever have thought that old clothes would be used for the almost revered khaki? Who would ever have thought that turning out cupboards signified a milestone turned in woman's life? P.S.

CENSOR SENT FOR TRIAL.

TWO MEN HEAVILY FINED FOR REPEATING INFORMATION.

Charges of contravening the Defence of the Realm Act were heard in camera at Clerkenwell Police Court recently, the defendants being Charles R. Way, Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire; Charles A. Stead, North Drive, St. Anne-on-Sea; and Anthony T. Spalding, Clarendon Road, Putney, stated to have been a censor employed by the Press Bureau.

When the public were readmitted Mr. Symmons, the magistrate, addressing Way and Stead, said it must have been obvious to them that they were getting information of great value, and they were repeating it to intimate friends by way of gossip. It was a piece of gross carelessness on their part and might have meant the loss of many lives of soldiers and sailors through the information passing on until it got to the ears of the enemy.

Way was the least to blame, as he did not know the information came from the Press Bureau. In his case the fine was £60 with 20 guineas costs, and Stead was fined £50 with 20 guineas costs. Spalding was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being fixed at £100.

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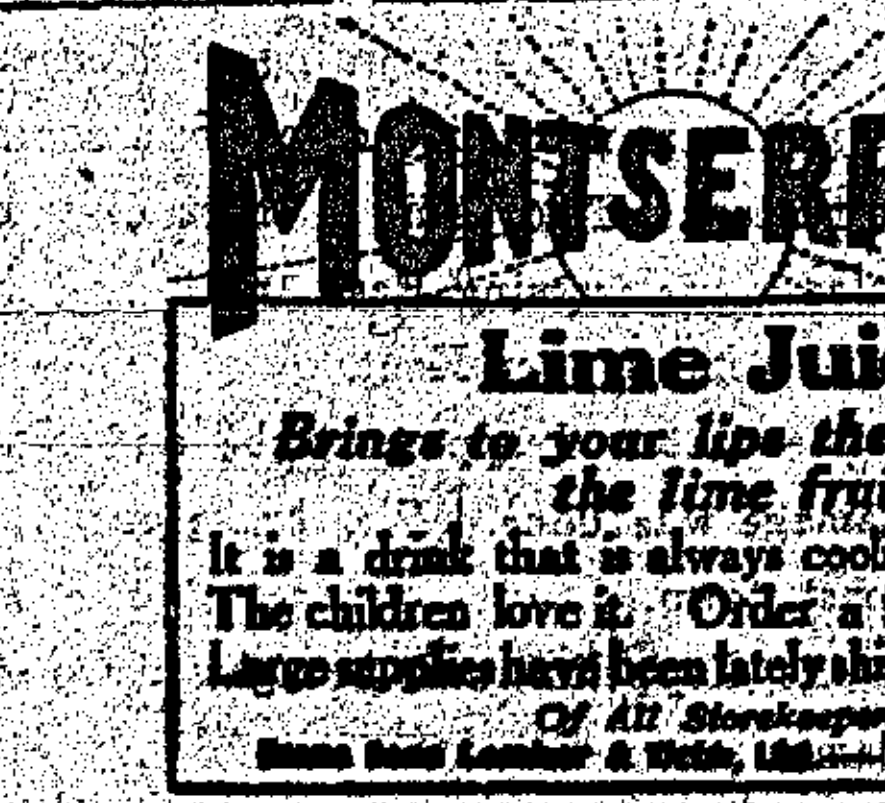
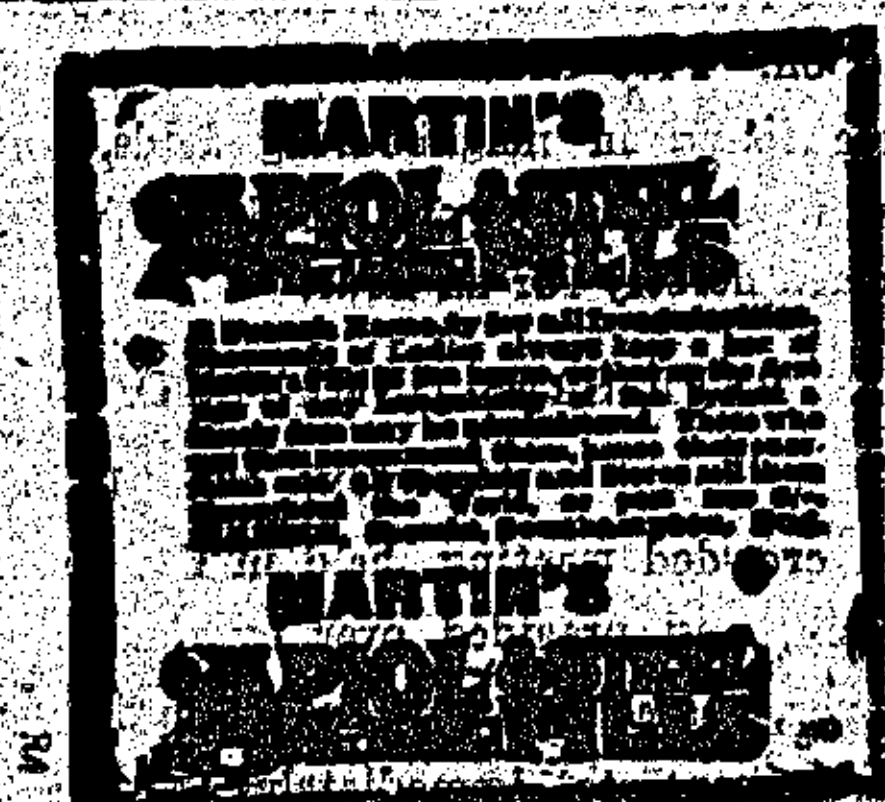
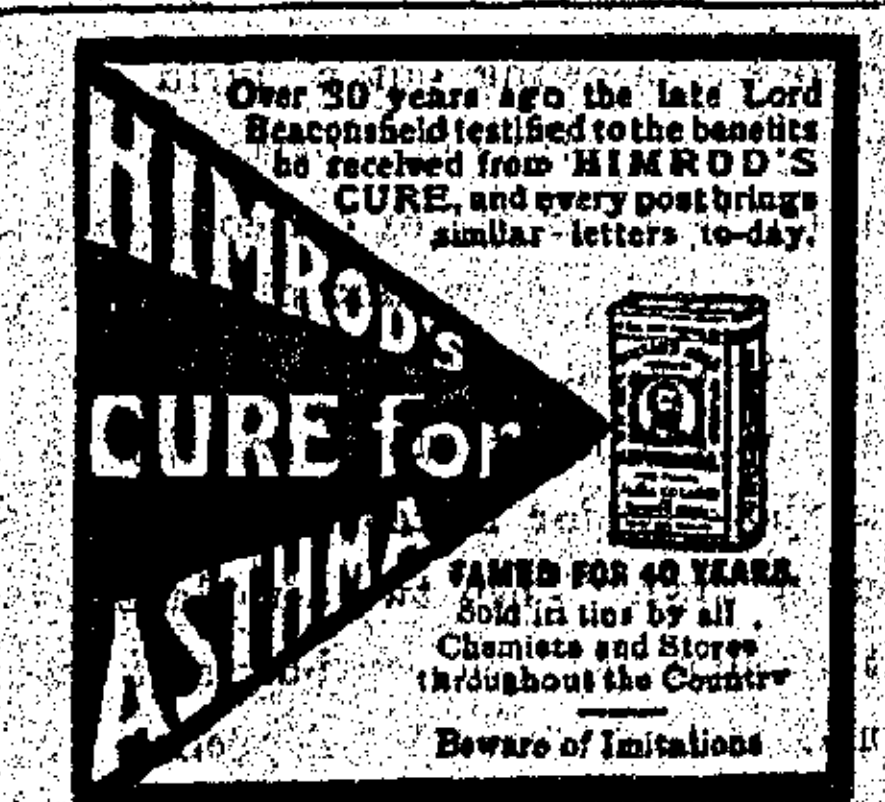
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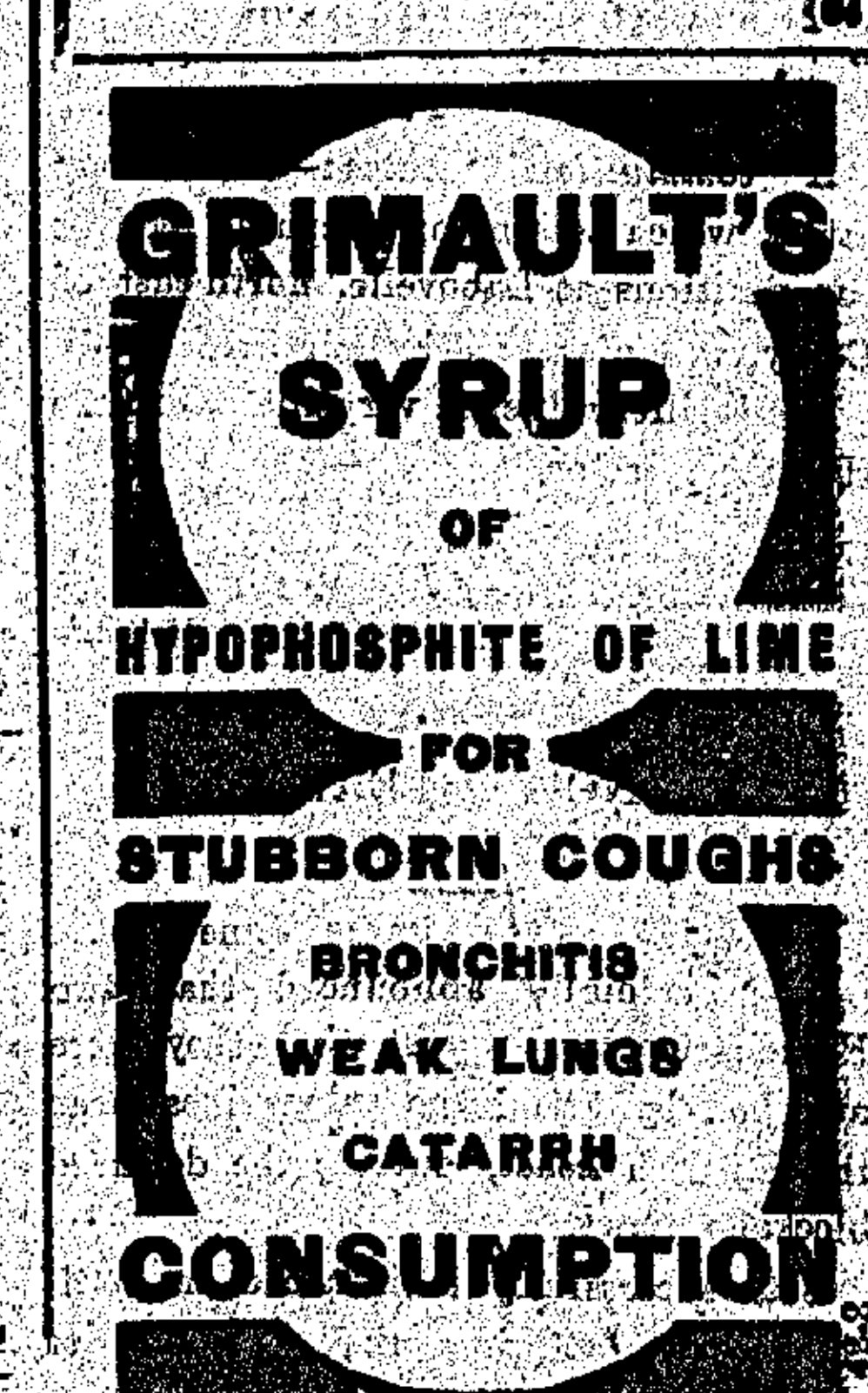
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WANTED.

BY Married Couple, a FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW on the Peak or on May Road Level, from the 1st November. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [752]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of PERCIVAL JULIUS WERLICH, late of the United States Navy, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 9th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under- signed by the above date.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.

C. D. WILKINSON, Administrator, 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [753]

S.S. "PORTHOS,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1917. [3]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

(BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at the Peak the Train at present advertised to leave Shun Chuen at 9.20 p.m. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.10 p.m.) will on and from WEDNESDAY, 20th June, leave Shun Chuen at 9.06 p.m. calling at Sheng Shui 9.13 p.m., Fanling 9.16 p.m., Taiipo 9.27 p.m. and arriving at Kowloon at 9.32 p.m.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, Kowloon, 18th June, 1917. [748]

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer sailing for Singapore and Penang. Apply—Box No. 18, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [749]

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Office experience. Apply stating salary required to—"XYZ," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [746]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.
400 Stamps for \$0.50 | 2000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.80 | 3000 " " 2.50
1000 " " 1.00 | 4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50 | 5000 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDHOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.

G. A. HASTINGS, Administrator, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

A ROHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from its factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING Co., General Agents, HONGKONG & CO., LTD., Representatives, 14A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [658]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by 3 yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Compounds are payable half-yearly on the 18th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager, [608]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYNCH," 164, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,023 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1892.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [607]

ON SALE.

A TANK BY THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 to 1909

4180

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRIME M. Cash

On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office or Local Bookellers.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—

SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [683]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. REMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Menden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. HOUSES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to Let, Wagonwheel Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Mowat Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [38]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—

FURUKAWA & Co., 20, Des Vaux Road Central. [703]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KOMINKIYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSEHAFF.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents, Hongkong, 18th June, 1917. [746]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA-PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 18th June, 1917. [38]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[12]

DEATH.

ALEXANDER. Killed in action in France, 2nd Lieut. F. W. ALEXANDER, 16th Highland Light Infantry, on, or about, April 12th, 1917. Also his brother, ANDREW ALEXANDER, of the 17th Highland Light Infantry, near the same place, on April 17th, 1917.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 19th JUNE, 1917.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The formation of an Irish Convention at this critical stage in the history of our Empire was an inspiration of genius. The problem of the government of Ireland was obviously incapable of solution by the Parliament at Westminster. This had been sufficiently proved by the many sincere but fruitless attempts made by each of the great political parties to reach a settlement.

The declaration of war in Europe found the people of Ireland ranged in hostile camps with the Orangemen ready, as the phrase went in those days, "to fight to the last ditch" rather than submit to government by a Parliament in Dublin. It was a situation fraught with the gravest possibilities, and, in carefully calculating her prospect of success in the present war, there is no doubt that Germany had relied upon it in large measure to prevent Great Britain, if not from taking the field, at least from throwing her full weight into the scale against her. Faced with civil war at home we should, so the Germans argued, be too fully occupied to give heed to Belgium's plaintive appeal. It was the enemy's initial mistake in a long series of blunders. Threatened by a foreign foe, Irishmen forgot for the moment their domestic differences and, remembered only that they formed part of the British Empire. From all parts of the world they came in answer to the call for men, and in many a hard-fought battle Nationalists and Orangemen have stood loyally side by side and have been equally ready to make the supreme sacrifice for the cause of freedom. Major RAMSAY, who met his death heroically

in the attack upon Messines when he might have remained in comparative safety behind the front-line troops, was an uncompromising opponent of Oister's claims. His end, however, is lamented by all parties, and he was borne tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers upon an Ulster ambulance.

It is to Irishmen drawn together by a bond of equal sacrifice in the common cause that an appeal is now made to settle their own affairs, and if the differences between them are capable of adjustment the Convention is bound to discover the means. The Sinn Fein revolution is a dark page in the history of the Emerald Isle which should be forgotten. There was a bitter feeling amongst the extremists, that the outbreak of hostilities in Europe had matched Home Rule from them when it was almost in their grasp, and they stubbornly refused to recognise the impossibility of establishing, during the war, such a form of Government whilst it was opposed by a large and influential section of the population. Attempts at reconciliation proved futile and, at last, the discontent, fomented by German intrigues, broke out into open revolt. Although the responsible leaders of Irish opinion dissociated themselves entirely from the movement, and denounced it in unmeasured terms, it appeared likely that the rash and criminal acts of a few fanatics had destroyed for this generation all hope of a final settlement. Out of evil, however, good may come, and to-day there is a brighter prospect for the future of Ireland than could have been deemed possible a few months back.

The keen intuition of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has shown him a path which may be followed with success. The moment is ripe for the meeting of an Irish Convention representative of every shade of opinion in the public life of the country. Before the war, even if such an assembly could have been constituted, its proceedings would probably have widened rather than closed, the branches dividing the various sections of the people. Such an untoward result now is neither feared nor even contemplated. There is a general desire, amongst all parties, to meet in a spirit of compromise, each recognising the loyalty and sincerity of the others. The Government, "in order to give an earnest of the spirit in which they approach the Convention," have decided to release all prisoners now in confinement in connection with the recent rebellion. The Convention, therefore, enters upon its arduous undertaking "in circumstances that will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and Empire."

These words of Mr. BOKAN LAW are a fitting answer to those who have endeavoured to deride the sincerity of our championship of smaller nations by pointing to the unhappy condition of Ireland. Ireland is given an absolutely free hand to work out its own salvation, and if it fail the fault will not be England's. We trust, with Mr. BOKAN LAW, that the great experiment will mark a new era in the relations between Ireland, Great Britain, and the British Empire.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted this afternoon (Tuesday) at 6 o'clock by the Bishop of Victoria.

Major W. G. LYDDON, B.A., a former Ordnance officer of Hongkong, has been given a special appointment on the Inspection Staff of the Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. H. A. STEVENSON, second son of Mr. Stevenson, of "Taurillo," North Point, has passed out of Wellington College, and has been posted to the 1st Gurkha Rifles.

During the week ending June 18th, four Chinese cases of enteric fever were reported, one of which proved fatal. In the same period there was a non-fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever and a fatal Chinese case of small-pox.

The recent appeal in our columns for medicine bottles has resulted in some 500 bottles being collected. In order to give others a further opportunity of sending bottles, it is intended to wait a few days longer, after which the bottles will be dispatched, freight free, by kind favour of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, to the Hospital at Pakhoi. Bottles may be sent to St. Stephen's College.

The salesman of a shop at 83, Bonham Strand, West, has reported that on the 16th inst. his master entrusted a shop coolie with \$4,100 with which to pay bills. The coolie went out of the shop with the money and has not been seen since.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. EDGER, R.A.M.C., who was the popular Sergt.-Major at the Bowen Road Military Hospital, before being commissioned, was recently promoted to Acting Major while in charge of an Advanced Depot of Medical Stores.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has conferred the decoration of "Order de la Couronne, Commandeur," on Colonel A. G. MARRABLE, C.B., who was the Commanding Officer of the K.O.Y.L.I. when that regiment was stationed in Hongkong a few years ago.

Mrs. White, 49, Conduit Road, has reported to the Police that between 2 and 4 a.m. on the 16th inst. some person entered her house by means of climbing over the verandah of the neighbouring house, which is empty, entered her bedroom by an open door, and stole jewellery to the value of \$285.

The draw for the Powhattan Club War Savings Association raffle for June has resulted as follows:—1st prize, won by ticket No. 30, Hongkong; 2nd, No. 47, Hongkong; 3rd No. 63, Shanghai; and 4th, No. 73, Shanghai. The amounts of the prizes were deposited with the Chinese and Japan War Savings Association.

Mr. Earl R. ROSE, Clerk and Commissioner of the United States Court for China, has tendered his resignation to the President of the United States, to take effect on June 30th, or as soon thereafter as his successor may be appointed and qualify. Mr. Rose will remain in Shanghai and join the law firm of Messrs. Jernigan & Fessenden.

Mrs. Bauer, 12, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, has reported to the police that between 8.30 p.m. on the 16th inst. and 12.30 a.m. on the 17th inst. some person entered her premises by removing a screen door, and stole 13 pieces of silver ware, 13 pieces of brass ware, and two ivory ornaments, of the total value of \$450.

A matinee in aid of the Portuguese School Fund is to be given at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday afternoon, when it is expected that H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major-General Ventris and Commodore Sandeman will be present to accord their support. The fund is in connection with the Portuguese Mutual Help Association. This association has about \$14,000 in hand, but this is not sufficient to found and staff a school, hence the appeal to the general public for their practical assistance. The management of the theatre are arranging a high class programme.

A jeweller of 38, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that about 12.30 p.m. on the 16th a man and woman (Chinese) entered his shop and asked to be shown some finger rings. The woman selected three of the rings, set with diamonds, of the total value of \$5,510, and it was requested that they should be sent to a boarding-house in Connaught Road Central. A foki was sent with the rings, and upon arrival at the boarding-house, he was met by a man who said that he was the woman's husband, and that he wanted to select one of the rings for his wife. The rings were handed to him, the man went into a room, and has not been seen since. Apparently he made his way out of the place by a window.

A QUICK CHANGE.

A peculiar event took place in the North Sea early in April. Some interned British soldiers from the camp near Groningen had been on furlough to England, with permission of the Netherlands Government. They returned to Holland on a vessel which was torpedoed by a German submarine. The captain of the submarine arrested them, and had the intention to take them to Zebrugge, so that they became prisoners-of-war. A moment afterwards an English torpedo-destroyer appeared, and the captain of the German submarine at once cut the hawser of the lifeboat, in which the interned were, and dived. The torpedo-destroyer picked up the boat, and the man went on board the British ship. The interned ex-prisoners of war thus became free warriors. This double alteration took place within an hour.

1998

